

APPENDIX B

Management Plan for Archaeological Resources within the Del Dios Highlands Preserve San Diego County

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
WITHIN THE
DEL DIOS HIGHLANDS PRESERVE,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

Del Dios Highlands Preserve Survey - ASM Project #: 12500

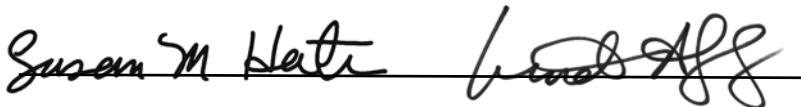
Lead Agency:

County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
Contact: Jennifer Haines
9150 Chesapeake Dr. Suite 200
San Diego, California 92123
858-966-1375

Preparer:

Susan M. Hector, Ph.D.
Principal Investigator
and
Linda Akyüz
Associate Archaeologist

ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011
(760) 804-5757



November 2008

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Authors: Susan M. Hector and Linda Akyüz

Firm: ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte Del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011

Client/ Project
Proponent: County of San Diego
Department of Parks and Recreation
9150 Chesapeake Dr. Suite 200
San Diego, California 92123

Report Date: October 13, 2008

Report Title: Management Plan for Archaeological Resources within the Del Dios Highlands Preserve, San Diego County

Type of Study: Archaeological Survey

New Sites: CA-SDI-19062, CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, P-37-029813, P-37-030076

Updated Sites: CA-SDI-5496

USGS Quad: Rancho Santa Fe and Escondido 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Section 6 of Range 2W, Township 13S and Section 31 of Range 2W, Township 12S (San Bernardino Base Meridian)

Acreage: 108

Permit Numbers: Not applicable

Keywords: Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai, Luiseño/Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum, San Pasqual Band, Cielo Creek, Escondido Creek, San Dieguito River, Olivenhain Reservoir, Lithic Scatter, Tizon Brown Ware, Milling Slicks, Del Dios, Derbas House, Lake Hodges, Rancho Santa Fe and Escondido USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle Maps, CA-SDI-5496, CA-SDI-12047, CA-SDI-12928, CA-SDI-12929, CA-SDI-12930, CA-SDI-19062, CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, P-37-029813, P-37-015524, P-37-024043, P-37-030076

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION	i
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS	2
1.2.1 Environmental Setting	2
1.2.2 Record Search Results	13
1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS	20
2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE	21
2.1 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE (RPO)	21
2.2 SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES.....	21
2.3 THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.....	22
2.4 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION.....	23
2.4.1 Criteria for Evaluation.....	23
3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN	25
SITE FUNCTIONS.....	25
SETTLEMENT/SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS	26
4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	27
4.1 METHODS	27
4.1.1 Survey Methods.....	27
4.1.2 Test Methods	27
4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures	27
4.1.4 Curation	27
4.1.5 Native American Participation /Consultation.....	27
4.2 RESULTS.....	28

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	31
5.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE	31
5.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION	33
6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS.....	35
6.1 UNMITIGATED IMPACTS	35
6.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	35
6.2 MITIGATED IMPACTS.....	35
6.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	35
6.3 EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT	38
7.0 REFERENCES	41
8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	45
8.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	45
9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	47
APPENDICES.....	49
APPENDIX A. Confidential Figures: Site Locations	
APPENDIX B. Native American Contacts	
APPENDIX C. Site Records -- Provided on CD	
APPENDIX D. Shapefiles -- Provided on CD	

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1. Project vicinity.	1
Figure 2. Project area.	3
Figure 3. Survey area.	4
Figure 4. Trails within the Preserve.	5

CONFIDENTIAL FIGURES – Removed to Appendix A:

Figure 5.	Previously recorded sites within the Del Dios Higlands Preserve.
Figure 6.	Recently recorded sites within the Del Dios Highlands Preserve.
Figure 7.	All recorded sites within the Del Dios Highlands Preserve.

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies Located within a One-Mile Radius of the Preserve	14
Table 2. Cultural Resources Located within One Mile of the Preserve	17
Table 3. Proposed Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations	47

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASM	ASM Affiliates
BP	Before Present
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
MYA	Million Years Ago
NA	Not Applicable
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Registry of Historic Place
Preserve	Del Dios Highlands Preserve
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
TAIC	Technology Associates International Corporation
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) conducted a survey of 108 acres (areas with less than 20 percent slope) within the 460-acre Del Dios Highlands Preserve (Preserve) in San Diego County, California. This report summarizes the natural and cultural setting of the Preserve, the results of the survey, and the recommendations for the management of cultural resources within the Preserve.

ASM conducted a record search and Native American consultation in January 2008. ASM conducted the survey in March 2008 to assess cultural resources within the Preserve in accordance with County of San Diego California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) procedures and 36 CFR 60.4.

The survey revealed prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the Preserve. The survey crew identified cultural resources that included lithic scatters and remains of an historic home within the Preserve. Some of the bedrock within the Preserve, including locations where bedrock milling has been recorded, is extremely exfoliated; part of this exfoliation may have been a result of recent fires. Two prehistoric sites, one prehistoric isolate, one historic site, and one modern petroglyph site were recorded during this survey; one site record was updated as a result of this survey.

No human remains were encountered. However, this does not preclude their presence at the sites.

The established trail that crosses the Preserve from east to west passes through one previously recorded site (SDI-19063), but no artifacts were observed near the trail. One auxiliary trail travels south from this trail and ends on a knoll. In addition, a fire road from the main trail goes north from the main trail through a site (SDI-5496). Narrow trails travel through portions of the Preserve. According to the task order that the County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) provided Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC), “management guidelines shall include measures to protect...sites from activities that may disturb the site[s]” (DPR 2007:1). This report provides measures to be taken if DPR detects impacts to cultural resources.

Field notes and photographs are on file at ASM. No artifacts were collected. This report will be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The site records associated with cultural resources observed during the survey have been submitted and are on file at the SCIC.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

San Diego County (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) contracted Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC) to perform a Phase I cultural resources survey in the 460-acre Del Dios Highlands Preserve (Figure 1). Technology Associates International Corporation hired ASM Affiliates as a subcontractor to assess cultural resources within the Preserve in accordance with County of San Diego California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) procedures and 36 CFR 60.4.

DPR is responsible for the management and monitoring of the Preserve. The Resource Management Plan for the property will consider the cultural survey results and the biological survey results for monitoring and management of the Preserve.



Figure 1. Project vicinity.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ASM Affiliates, Incorporated (ASM) conducted a survey of 108 acres (areas with less than 20 percent slope) within the 460 - acre Del Dios Highlands Preserve in San Diego County, California in March 2008. Additional areas were surveyed as needed to record site boundaries, to investigate bedrock, or to investigate previously recorded sites. The purpose of the survey

was to identify and map cultural resources and to recommend a management plan for these resources to the DPR. The management guidelines are designed to prevent impacts to cultural resources within the Preserve. The survey was conducted with a Native American monitor-consultant.

The Preserve is located approximately one-half mile west of the boundary of the City of Escondido and one-quarter mile west of the boundary of the City of San Diego; the City of San Diego boundary surrounds Lake Hodges (see Figure 1). According to a 1996 electronic version of the USGS Escondido 7.5-minute quadrangle map, a segment of the Escondido Corporate Boundary bounds the northern end of the Preserve, and another segment of the Escondido Corporate Boundary bounds the southern end of the western half of the Preserve. The Preserve lies approximately one-quarter mile west of the northernmost portion of Lake Hodges, a lake that was formed by the damming of the San Dieguito River. Rancho San Bernardo is located on the south side of Lake Hodges (Figure 2). Del Dios Road borders the Preserve to the east, the Elfin Forest Preserve borders the Preserve to the west, the land around the Olivenhain Reservoir borders the Preserve to the south, and private land borders the Preserve to the north. The trail that goes east-west through Preserve continues into the Elfin Forest Preserve. The County acquired this land from Adnan Derbas in 2004. Preserve is found on the Rancho Santa Fe and Escondido 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps in Section 6 of Range 2W, Township 13S and in Section 31 of Range 2W, Township 12S (San Bernardino Base Meridian). Terrain that features a slope over 20 percent is shown in yellow in Figure 3. Trails within the Preserve are shown in Figure 4.

The Olivenhain Reservoir is located south of the preserve in the area Section 6 of Range 2W, Township 13S and in Section 1 of Range 3W, Township 13S on the Rancho Santa Fe and Escondido 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle maps. The reservoir does not appear on any available version of the the Rancho Santa Fe and Escondido 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle maps but can be seen in recent aerial photographs. It occupies an area that was previously occupied by Cielo Creek and covers 10 previously-recorded archaeological sites.

1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Preserve contains a rich natural and cultural environment. The existing environmental and cultural settings are described below.

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

1.2.1.a Natural

The Preserve is located in a lower chaparral biotic zone in the peninsular ranges of southern California. Elevations in the property range from approximately 420 feet above sea level to 1,337 feet above sea level. Escondido Creek lies one-sixteenth of a mile from the northwestern portion of the preserve. Two seasonal drainages run south through the property. One of these drainages was dammed during historic times. The land in what is now the Preserve burned in the 1996 Harmony Grove, the 1998 Del Dios, and the 2007 Witch Creek fires (Massey 2002; San Diego County 2007a).

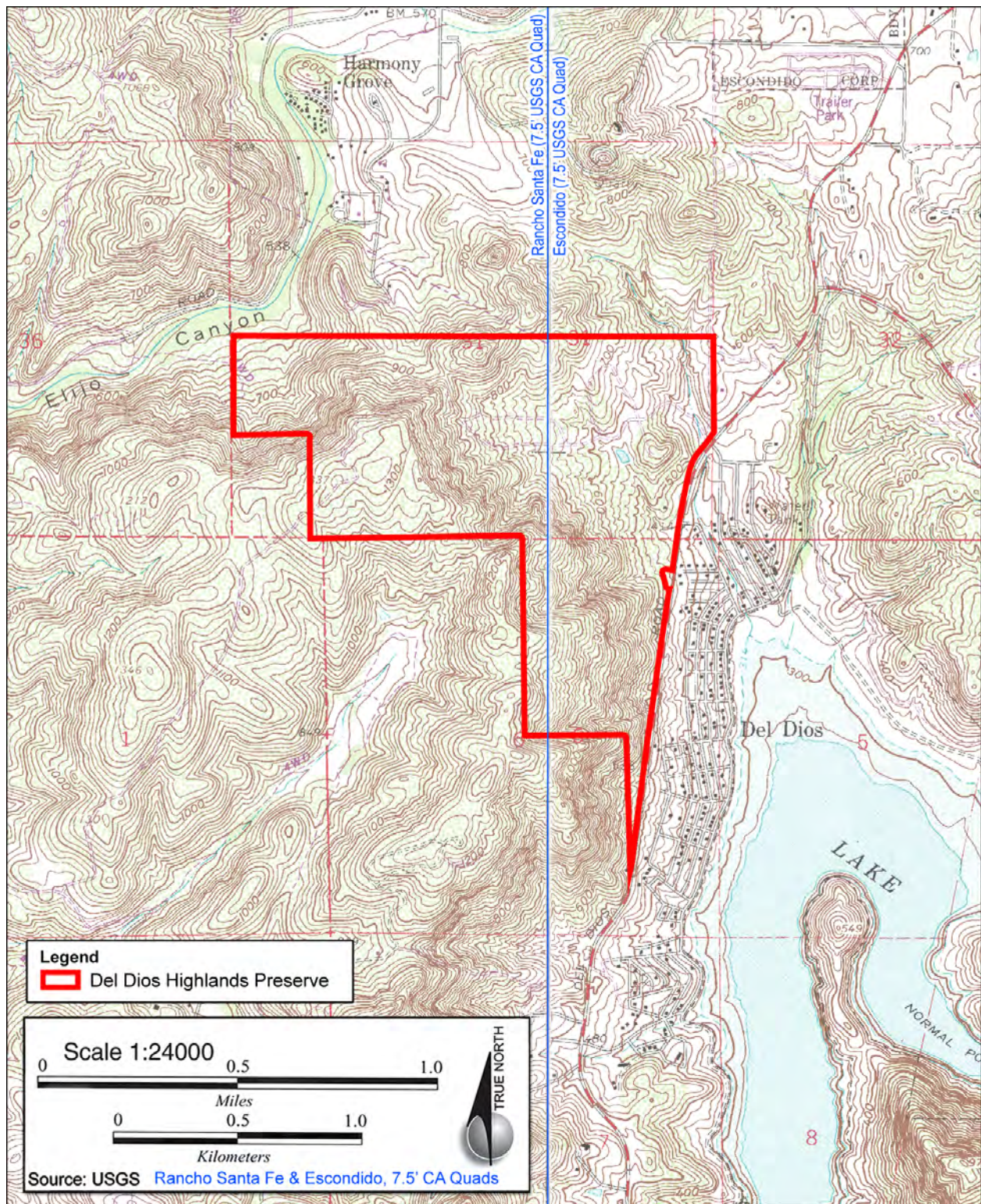


Figure 2. Project area.

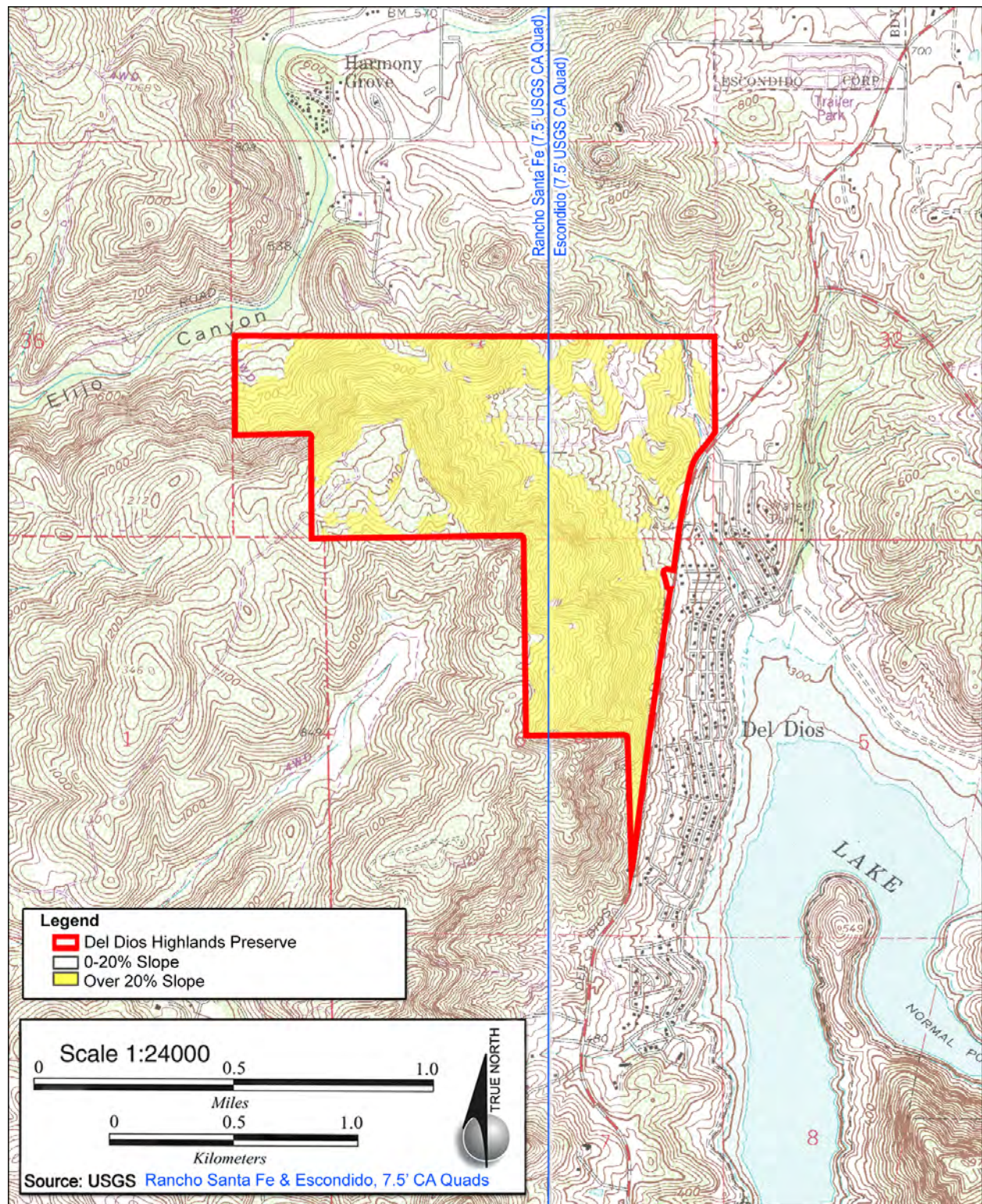


Figure 3. Survey area.

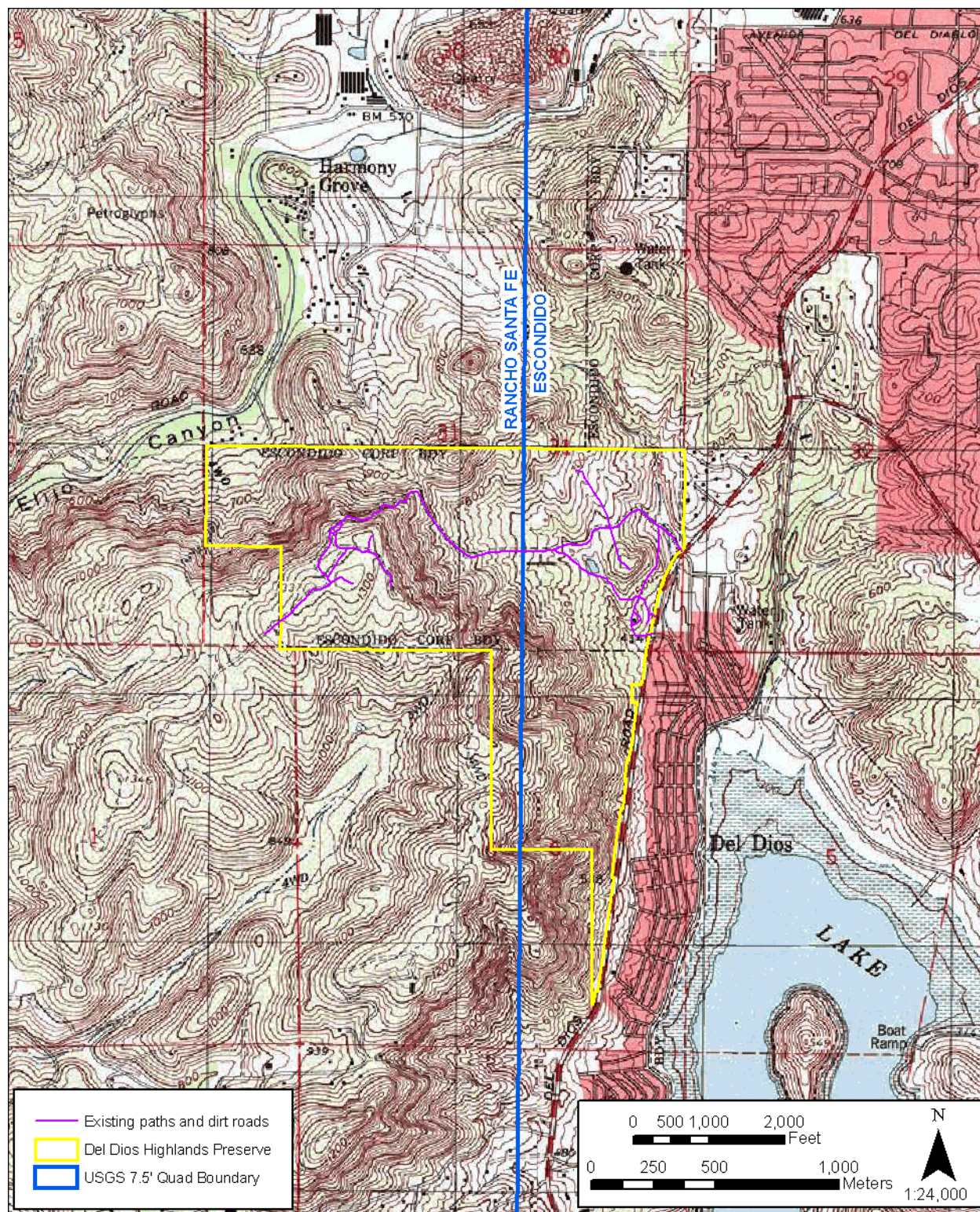


Figure 4. Trails within the Preserve.

Mesozoic (65-245 million years ago [MYA]) granitic rock and Quaternary (1.6 MYA to present) sedimentary deposits characterize this portion of the peninsular ranges (Wagner and Maldonado 2000). The San Diego Museum of Natural History indicates that these granitic and gabbroic rock types were formed during the latter part of the Mesozoic Era in the Cretaceous Period. The granitic and gabbroic rocks are part of the western zone of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith (San Diego Museum of Natural History). A batholith is intrusive igneous rock that appears to have solidified deep below the surface of the earth. Storie and Weir (1951:46) describe the soils of this area as “residual soils of very shallow depth to bedrock.” The designation for the area of the Preserve is mid- Cretaceous period *Klh* or Leucogranodiorite of Lake Hodges. It is “massive, coarse- and medium-grained biotitehornblende, leucogranodiorite” (Kennedy and Tan 2005). Previously, Kennedy and Tan (1999) had stated that the area featured mid-Cretaceous *Kg(e)* or Escondido Creek Leucograndiorite, which they described as “fine-grained light-colored rocks ranging from leucograndiorite to leucotonalite, with minor grandiorite and tonalite.”

The coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral that are typical of the lower chaparral biotic zone occupy the Preserve. Native plants that were observed during our survey include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), warty ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*), chamise (*Adenostom fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus illicifolia*). Although oaks can be found just outside the preserve near Escondido Creek and Lake Hodges, they do not predominate in the Preserve except in the northwestern area near Escondido Creek. Animals that were observed during our survey included horned lizards /horny toads (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*).

1.2.1.b Cultural

The area was occupied and used by both Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai and the Luiseño Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum before contact with Europeans. The area is associated primarily with the San Pasqual Band of Ipai. San Pasqual Valley to the east was home to the San Pasqual Band of Ipai. Felicita County Park, two miles east of the Preserve, is the site of a large San Pasqual village, although Kroeber (1970) may name the village as a Luiseño village. The Preserve lies right on the “border” between the two groups’ ancestral lands. This unique “transition” or “overlap” zone of the two groups may provide significant data for research.

The Preserve lies between two major waterways and catchment areas for the Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai and the Luiseño/Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum: Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River. The region where the Preserve is located provided the shortest passage between the two waterways. Waterways provided the habitat for resources of prehistoric peoples; oaks that provided acorns, a staple, grew near these creeks.

Early Man: Human Occupation Prior To 11,500 Before Present (B.P.)

A widely accepted model of the first human occupation of North America holds that humans first entered North America between 15,000 and 12,000 B.P.; no sites are reliably dated prior to 15,000 B.P. (Haynes 1969; Jelinek 1992). No sites from this period were identified in the Preserve.

Paleoindian Period (11,500 - 8500 B.P.)

The Paleoindian period in North America begins with Clovis occupation, noted for its fluted points. Clovis occupation begins at the end of the Pleistocene, from 11,200 to 10,600 B.P. (Meltzer 1993). The Paleoindian period in San Diego County, called the San Dieguito culture, is considered to date to the terminal Pleistocene and the early Holocene, from approximately 11,500 to 8500 B.P. (Moratto 1984). No sites from this period were identified in the Preserve.

Archaic Period (8500 - 1500 B.P.)

The Archaic period is considered to have extended from 8500 to 1500 B.P. (Moratto 1984). This time period is differentiated from the Paleoindian cultural complex based on a focus on marine mollusks, fish, and plant resources rather than on hunting. Gallegos and Kyle (1992) determined that a site in the Preserve (CA-SDI-5496) was an Archaic Period site.

Late Prehistoric Period (1500 - 200 B.P.)

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is considered to have occurred approximately 1,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 1993). The beginning of this period may vary within the region (potentially earlier in the east and later in the west). In general, the Late Prehistoric period is characterized by the appearance of small, pressure-flaked projectile points indicative of bow and arrow technology, the appearance of ceramics, the replacement of flexed inhumations (a burial in which the body is buried in a bent [flexed] or “fetal” position) with cremations, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing (especially of acorns) (Rogers 1945; Warren 1964, 1968). Late Prehistoric village or base campsites are relatively large and contain a variety of internal activity areas (Hector 1984).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern San Diego County was first described by Rogers based on over 25 years of investigations in San Diego and Imperial counties. In his key study (Rogers 1945), he described the Yuman cultural sequence, its traits, and the range of its people. Rogers defined the Yuman people as having come from (or possessing cultural traits derived from) the Colorado River area. The Yuman culture developed into what the Spanish called the Diegueño culture during the ethnohistoric period.

A notable feature of Late Prehistoric sites is the presence of pottery. Typically, Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are associated with sites west of the desert regions while Lower Colorado Buff Ware is associated with desert sites. Trade between these areas may be demonstrated in the wide diversity of ceramics that has been observed throughout San Diego County.

In the inland mountain areas, True (1970) conducted detailed surveys and limited test excavations in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. Eleven Late Prehistoric villages were found, several of which are large and complex. Some of these sites may have been seasonal camps for groups from other areas. True (1970:54) considered a range of settlement patterns but believed that the Cuyamaca complex was defined as a particular type of high-elevation adaptation. This adaptation was noted by Christenson (1990), who identified a difference between the western and eastern Late Prehistoric populations in the southern San Diego culture area: she

hypothesized that the eastern group moved between the mountains and the desert and that the western group moved between inland valleys and the coast.

At least one of the sites on the Preserve, SDI-12047, represents a Late Prehistoric site; ceramics were collected during testing (Gallegos and Kyle 2002). Other sites could represent resource collecting or processing areas associated with larger sites along the San Dieguito River (e.g., milling and raw lithic material processing).

Ethnohistoric/Ethnographic

Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai

The people living in the southern part of San Diego County at the time of Spanish contact were called the Diegueño, after the mission at San Diego (Mission San Diego de Alcalá). Many people living in the region were not affiliated specifically with the mission. The term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to identify the Yuman-speaking people who lived and live in the central and southern part of the county. Luomala (1978) uses the terms Tipai and Ipai to refer to the southern and northern Kumeyaay respectively. The dividing line between the Tipai and the Ipai runs approximately from Point Loma to Cuyamaca Peak and Julian.

Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai used oaks for harvesting acorns and grass for harvesting seeds, two of their main staples. These were milled in bedrock mortars and on milling slicks. The process of continued milling formed the mortars and slicks that are apparent today. Occupation areas included a series of permanent villages and seasonal settlements. Seasonal settlements revolved around resource attainment, which included seed gathering and deer and rabbit hunting. Settlement patterns may have reflected the following of herds of big game (deer) into the higher elevations during the summer and occupying higher elevations during the summer to be closer to water and resources. People harvested acorns during the fall and were able to store acorns over long periods.

The Ipai people established a rich cultural heritage and were organized into large groups that had base camps and an extensive territory that was exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Many of these villages were located along the coast near river mouths; the varied resources offered by the ocean and riparian areas attracted large numbers of people to these areas. However, a study by Christenson (1992) indicates that maritime resources were not as large a part of the diet as previously believed. The people who occupied the area around the Preserve may have remained in the region because of its rich resources and may not have traveled to the coast regularly. Many villages were located around the main waterways around the Preserve. However, both Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River lead to the ocean; some travel to the coast occurred. Escondido Creek provides a shorter route to the ocean and empties into resource-rich San Elijo Lagoon. The area that the Preserve occupies may have provided a corridor between the area to the north and to the south. Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River provided many resources during prehistoric and ethnohistoric times.

Examples of baskets and pottery from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflect defined aesthetics and craftsmanship. Many different types of stone material were used for manufacturing tools, and exotic material types were procured from other parts of the region. Quartz and quartzite would have been endemic to the area of the Preserve; igneous and metamorphic examples such as Santiago Peak material and obsidian would have been traded in or brought in from other areas.

The remains of structures that were built at village sites can be seen in the archaeological record as stone foundations and circles. The Ipai recognized many traditional cultural areas, and these locations continue to be considered sacred today.

The diet of the Ipai included both plant and animal foods. Some plant foods were high in fat, carbohydrates, and protein and provided a high-energy diet. Some of the plants exploited for food included acorns, annual grass seeds, yucca, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonadeberry, chia, and various wild greens and fruits. These plants were available seasonally; elderberries are available during July and August, chia in June, acorns in the fall, and grasses in the summer and fall. When these resources were stored, they could be consumed throughout the year. Plant foods including yucca and cactus were also exploited seasonally as needed.

Groups residing in the area that is occupied by the Preserve and associated areas could have utilized several ecological niches that varied by altitude. During early and mid-summer, subsistence activities could have focused on staple seed-bearing plants. Grasses would have been available in the valley and low hills, and open upland settings. Important plant resources such as chia seeds, manzanita berries, and sage seeds were collected extensively during the summer months, while settlements may have focused on acorn harvests during the fall and winter months. Animal exploitation may have been most extensive during the months when plant resources were meager.

Luiŕeño/Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum

Shoshonean language-speaking (the Cupan/Takic branch of the Shoshonean group of the Uto-Aztecan language family) Luiŕeño (*Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum*) groups occupied the San Diego, southern Orange, and southeastern Riverside counties through the Ethnohistoric period into the twenty-first century. They are linguistically and culturally related to the Gabrielino and the Cahuilla.

The Luiŕeño inhabited areas near the study area; it may have provided a corridor between the area to the north and to the south. Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River provided many resources during prehistoric and ethnohistoric times, and many permanent settlements were maintained near these waterways.

Settlement patterns of hunter-gatherers such as the Luiŕeño were influenced by subsistence factors. The effective exploitation of any particular resource used for food, medicine, or manufacture was tied to the seasonal availability of primary resources. The flora and fauna exploited by Native American populations of this area of southern California were diverse. The

Luiŝeño divided the year into eight seasons (ten months) by when certain seeds and fruit were available. The season or month was named for the environmental characteristics that manifest themselves in that season or month (DuBois 1908:165; Boscana 2005:66).

Diverse biological zones that vary according to elevation and proximity to the coast provided an array of resources. Plant and animal resources of the highlands are distinct from those on the coast. Oaks are concentrated in the highlands while marine fish and shellfish are available on the coast. Settlement patterns were closely tied to the availability of local plant and animal resources.

The diet of the Luiŝeño included both plant and animal foods. The plant foods were high in fat, carbohydrates, and protein, and thus provided a high-energy diet. Some of the plants exploited for food included acorns, annual grass seeds, yucca, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and various wild greens and fruits. These plants were available seasonally: elderberries are available during July and August, chia is available mainly in June, acorns are available in the fall, and many grasses are available in the spring, summer, and fall. Storage allowed these resources to be consumed throughout the year.

Most ethnohistoric accounts emphasize that acorns, gathered in the highlands, were the most important food source for the Luiŝeño. Several types of oaks are present within the Preserve.

Exploited animal resources included deer, antelope, bear, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, valley and mountain quail, doves, ducks and other birds, fish, and marine shellfish. The Luiŝeño avoided hunting all predator animals, tree squirrels, and most reptiles (Bean and Shipek 1978). Hunting in recent times employed a bow and arrow and was carried out individually or in groups. Like in many other areas of California, deer were tracked and stalked, while smaller game, including rabbit, was caught with curved throwing sticks, nets, slings, traps, or deadfalls through game drives. Bones of rabbit and other small animals were dried and pounded into a powder to mix into other foods as seasoning and additional nourishment (Waugh 1986).

Coastal marine animals utilized as food included sea mammals, crustaceans, fish, and mollusks. Some fish were only available seasonally, while other fish were available throughout the year. Trout and other fish, when available in inland drainages and in mountain streams, were captured with traps, nets, or poison.

Settlement of coastal southern California followed a pattern of permanent villages and temporary hunting and gathering camps. Houses were conical structures of willow frames covered with brush, with subterranean floors and central hearths. Other structures included sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures, ramadas, and acorn granaries. Domestic implements included wooden utensils, baskets, and ceramic cooking and storage vessels, and stone milling equipment.

Seasonality and scheduling of resource exploitation were critical elements of the cultural adaptive system interwoven with the settlement patterns. Storage of both plants and animals was practiced regularly among the Luiseño and was often considered a necessity. The seasonal availability of acorns, yucca, and grasses dictated long-term planning of resource exploitation. Ethnohistoric accounts emphasize the dearth of winter resources and how people were forced to depend on stored foods including acorns, dried fish, and other plant foods. Some fish species were available in the winter but they were mainly bottom-dwelling species, small sardine schools, and mackerels (Tartaglia 1976:46). Some accounts indicate that coastal communities exploited local shellfish in the winter (Sparkman 1908). During times of scarce resources, the interior Luiseño traveled to the coast to obtain shellfish, fish, and even some land mammals (White 1963). Bean and Shipek (1978) note that most inland groups had fishing and gathering locations on the coast that they visited annually when the tides were low or when the inland resources were scarce, typically during the months of January through March. The flora and fauna that is found in Preserve would have provided food and medicine for the Luiseño.

All accounts emphasize that populations were concentrated on the highlands for the acorn harvest during the months of October and November. Adaptations included management of resources, food storage, and migration in response to changing availabilities of resources. Fire was employed as a crop-management and path-clearing technique and for community game drives. The annual produce return from various plant resources such as grass seeds, some greens, and yucca was maintained by burning the landscape at least every third year (Bean and Shipek 1978). These techniques prevailed throughout southern California.

The settlement pattern and subsistence systems of the Luiseño, like those of other California groups, were tailored to exploit the seasonal fluctuations in resources and employed movements of populations from mountain slopes and highlands to valley floors and coastal strips. The duration and location of settlement areas were dependent on the availability of plant and animal resources. The settlement pattern was characterized by aggregation and segregation of people around plant and animal resources. The area that is occupied by the Preserve appears to have provided a resource catchment area and a thoroughfare between permanent settlements. The sites there do not appear to be permanent villages and the terrain is steep except for the course of the creek. The floral and faunal resources found in the park currently would have provided the Luiseño with food and medicine in the past.

No ethnohistoric or ethnographic locations were identified within the Preserve. The area was most likely used during this period to gather seasonal plant and animal resources.

Historic Period

Spanish

Spanish *padres* encountered coastal villages of Native Americans in 1769 with the establishment of *Mission San Diego de Alcalá*. Missions “recruited” Native Americans to use as laborers and to convert them to Catholicism. This had a dramatic affect on traditional cultural practices. Mission life, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly

reduced the Luiseño and Diegueño populations. However, many villagers continued to maintain many of their traditional customs while adopting the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

Spanish infiltration into Alta California spurred the establishment of the Mission of San Juan Capistrano in 1776; this mission had initial jurisdiction over the northern part of San Diego County. Mission San Luis Rey de Francia was founded in 1798 in what is now Oceanside, California. These missions “recruited” coastal Native Americans to use as laborers and to convert them to Catholicism, which had a dramatic affect on traditional cultural practices. Padre Antonio Peyri established an outpost of the mission, the Asistencia San Antonio de Pala, 20 miles inland at Pala in 1816 (Sparkman 1908:191).

Franciscan friars called the Shoshonean inhabitants of northern San Diego County “Luiseños” after their association with the San Luis Rey Mission. The friars named the San Luis Rey River after they established the San Luis Rey Mission in the heart of Luiseño territory. Luiseño territory encompassed an area from roughly Agua Hedionda on the coast, east to Lake Henshaw, north into Riverside County, and west through San Juan Capistrano to the coast (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1970). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Gabrieliño, the Juañeno, and the Serrano to the west and northwest, the Cahuilla to the east, the Cupa to the southeast, and the Kumeyaay to the south. All these groups except the Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai or Northern Diegueño/Diegueño) belong to the Takic subfamily of the Shoshonean family of Uto-Aztecan languages (Bean and Shippek 1978). The Ipai/Diegueño were called “Diegueños” after their “association” with the *Mission San Diego de Alcalá*. No Spanish period sites were found within the Preserve.

Mexican

In 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain, and in 1834, missions were secularized. Political imbalance and a series of Native American uprisings against the Mexican rancheros ensued. Many Luiseño and Diegueño left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements (Cuero 1970). Californios received large land grants from the Mexican government to settle the territory. Rancho San Bernardo is located just east of the preserve, across the San Dieguito River. Pourade (1966:67) has stated that English mariner Captain Joseph Snook was naturalized in 1833; he married María Antonia Alvarado, the daughter of Juan Bautista Alvarado. In 1842 he was granted two square leagues along the San Dieguito River (Pourade 1966). In 1845 he was granted two more adjoining leagues (for a total of 17,763.7 acres) from Governor Pío Pico to create Rancho San Bernardo (United States District Court 1855). Rancho Rincon del Diablo lies to the northeast, and Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos lies to the northwest.

During the Mexican-American War (1846 -1848), United States troops led by General Kearney were defeated by the Californios in the Battle of San Pasqual in the San Pasqual Valley east of the project area in 1846. No Mexican period sites were found within the Preserve.

American (United States of America): 1848 to present

The United States gained Alta California from Mexico in 1848 and admitted California as a state in 1850. The Luiseño and Diegueño were recruited as laborers and may have experienced even harsher treatment than they had before. Conflicts between Native Americans and encroaching settlers led to the establishment of reservations. The San Pasqual Band held a reservation near the San Pasqual Valley but in the early 1900s were relocated to a reservation north of their homeland, near Valley Center. Other mission groups were displaced from their homes and moved to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system may have interrupted social organization and settlement patterns, yet many traditional practices continue today.

As a matter of course, Mexican land grantees had to prove their title to the United States. In 1852, María Antonia Alvarado Snook, widow of Joseph (José Francisco) Snook began fighting to prove her right to Rancho San Bernardo and achieved success in 1857 (United States District Court 1874).

The City of Escondido was incorporated in 1888. Many homesteads were established around the city. Lake Hodges was created on the San Dieguito River by a dam completed in 1918 to provide water for the City of San Diego (Santa Fe Irrigation District n.d.). The Derbas house and property were developed during this period.

1.2.2 Record Search Results

Linda Akyüz of ASM Affiliates requested that the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search their files for any recorded Traditional Cultural Properties, burials, or Sacred Lands within one mile of the Preserve. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts; Ms. Akyüz notified the tribal representatives on the NAHC list (Appendix B).

Ms. Akyüz conducted a records search of the historical archives of the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation History Research Center (History Center). This search included cultural resources found within one mile of the Preserve.

Associate Archaeologist Michael Garnsey requested a one-mile radius record search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) and from the San Diego Museum of Man. Ms. Akyüz reviewed and summarized the results of all records searches.

Previous Studies

Record searches at the SCIC and at the San Diego Museum of Man yielded records of 42 archaeological studies that were conducted within one mile of the boundaries of the Preserve. Ms. Akyüz also used another study of the Derbas Property (located within the Preserve) but that was not included in the SCIC results; this study is outlined later in this chapter. The studies are listed in Table 1. The studies that were conducted inside what is now the Preserve appear in bold type.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies Located within a One-Mile Radius of the Preserve

NADB Number	Author	Firm	Year	Title
1120288	Carrico, Richard	WESTEC Services.	1978	Archaeological/Historical Survey of the Lake Hodges Fishing Program Project San Diego, California
1120365	Carrico, Richard Stephen B. Lacy Roberta A. Herdes	WESTEC Services	1979	Archaeological/Historical and Biological Reconnaissance of the Austin-Hansen Property, Del Dios
1120430	Chace, Paul G.	Paul G. Chace and Associates	1977	An Archaeological Survey, Del Dios Manor
1120432	Chace, Paul G.	Paul G. Chace and Associates	1977	An Archaeological Survey, Del Dios Hills
1120509	Chace, Paul G.	Paul G. Chace and Associates	1978	An Archaeological Survey of a 26 Acre Parcel Northeast of Del Dios Highway and Via Rancho Parkway Escondido, California
1120757	Chace, Paul G.	Paul G. Chace and Associates	1984	An Archaeological Survey of the Calco West Property
1121349	Polan, H. Keith	Heritage Environmental Services	1980	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lake Hodges Properties near Del Dios, California
1121828	Chace, Paul G.	Paul G. Chace and Associates	1982	An Archaeological Survey of the Smith Property, Escondido, California
1121953	Smith, Brian F.	Brian F. Smith and Associates	1990	An Archaeological Survey of the Douglas Subdivision Project San Marcos, County of San Diego TPM 4947, EAD Log #90-8-72
1122033	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	1979	Assessment District 76-2 of the San Marco County Water District Draft Environmental Impact Report
1122100	New Horizon Planning Consultants	New Horizon Planning Consultants	1981	Ruyen International Subdivision TM 4266 EAD LOG #81-8-67 North County Metropolitan Area County of San Diego, California
1122126	CONSULEASE, Inc.	CONSULEASE, Inc.	1975	Environmental Analysis of TPM11055, TPM 11076, HDPM 4625 Harmony Grove County Of San Diego
1122460	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1992	Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Resources within the Montreux Specific Plan Residential Development
1122746	Crafts, Karen <i>et al.</i>	Karen Crafts	1992	Fourth Addendum of Lake Hodges Biological Mitigation, California
1123280	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	1980	Rancho Cielo: Draft Environmental Impact Report - Volumes I and II
1123419	Shackley, Steven and Stephen Van Wormer	Brian F. Mooney	1989	A Cultural Resources Evaluation and Treatment Plan For SDI-11222 The Israel Adobe Appendix B Cultural Resources Technical Appendix For The Mt. Israel Reservoir Project
1123620	Hunt, Kevin P And Brian F Smith	JP Engineering	1998	An Archaeological Survey for The Escondido Tract 803 Project

NADB Number	Author	Firm	Year	Title
1124129	Dennis Gallegos	Gallegos and Associates.	1991	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for The Olivenhain MWD Alternative Sites County Of San Diego, California
1126598	Wade, Sue	Sue Wade	1990	The Cultural Resources of Vantage Point, San Diego County, Ca
1122168	Mooney-Lettieri And Associates, Inc.	Mooney-Lettieri And Associates, Inc.	1984	Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for The Rancho Cielo Project
1122219	Dennis Gallegos	Gallegos And Associates	1992	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Grand Ave., Second Ave., and Valley Blvd. Specific Plan, Escondido, California
1124441	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance Of San Marcos County Water District Proposed Assessment District 76-2, San Diego County, California.
1125965	Rosen, Martin	Rosen, Martin	2002	Negative Historic Property Survey Report-Harmony Grove Acquisition
1126245	Cook, John Jerry Schaeffer Drew Pallette Carol Serr	Brian F. Mooney Assoc	1995	Cultural Resource Significance and National Register Eligibility Evaluation Program For The Proposed Olivenhain Water Storage Project, San Diego County, California
1128052	Dennis R. Gallegos and Nina M. Harris	Gallegos and Associates	1999	Cultural Resource Literature Review for the North Coast Transportation Study, Arterial Streets Alternative, San Diego County, California
1128585	Fink, Gary	Gary Fink	1978	Archaeological Survey of Santa Fe Drive Ext., Encinitas
1128596	Keller Environmental Associates, Inc	Keller Environmental Associates, Inc	1992	Appendices-Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project: Draft Environmental Impact Report
1129045	Kyle, Carolyn	Kyle Consulting	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD449-01, City Of Escondido, San Diego County, California
1129253	Underwood, Jackson	EDAW, Inc.	2004	Addendum 15 Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory Emergency Storage Project Olivenhain Reservoir Landscape Area San Diego County, California
1129275	Wahoff, Tanya and Rebecca Mccorkle Apple	KEA Environmental, Inc.	2002	Supplemental Cultural Resources Survey Emergency Storage Project, Olivenhain Dam Visitors Center and Harmony Grove Road Temporary Transportation Improvements San Diego County, California
1129276	Wahoff, Tanya and Jackson Underwood	Kea Environmental, Inc.	2000	Supplemental Cultural Resources Inventory Emergency Storage Project, Olivenhain Reservoir And Olivenhain to Second Aqueduct Pipeline, San Diego County, California.
1122202	PRC Engineering, Inc.	PRC Engineering, Inc.	1984	Draft Environmental Impact Report for 4-S Ranch Specific Plan and General Plan Amendment
1122211	Jerry Schaefer	Mooney and Associates	1991	Hardscrabble Ranch Archaeological Investigations at the Robert Israel Adobe

NADB Number	Author	Firm	Year	Title
1122315	Smith, Brian F.	Brian F. Smith And Associates	1986	Research Design for the Sampling of Site W-3376 (SDI-9956)
1123060	Smith, Brian Kathryn Smith James Moriarty	Brian F. Smith	1983	A Cultural Resources Inventory at the Alva R-45 Ranch, San Diego County, California
1123280	American Pacific Environmental Consultants	American Pacific Environmental Consultants	1980	Rancho Cielo: Draft Environmental Impact Report – Volumes I & II.
1124236	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants Inc.	1981	Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan
1126445	Smith, Brian F. Stephen J. Burke James R. Moriarty III	Brian F. Smith and Assoc	1996	Results of a Cultural Resource Study at the 4S Ranch
1129685	Smith, Brian F. Seth A. Rosenberg	Brian F. Smith and Associates	2005	An Archaeological Survey for the Cielo Azul Project, Harmony Grove, San Diego, California
1129814	Smith, Brian F. And Craig R. Lorenz	Brian F. Smith And Craig Lorenz	1982	A First Level Mitigation of Archaeological Sites SDI-8747 and SDI-8748 at The Ruyen International Corporation Development (TM-4266: EAD Log No. 81-8-67).
1129820	Berryman, Stanley R.	Berryman Archaeological Consultants	1975	Archaeological Investigations of Harmony Groves
1130371	Mooney and Associates	Mooney and Associates	2002	Cultural Resource Survey for the Oak Rose Tentative Map, Escondido, California (Tm 5204) Log 00-08-012
1130628	Losee, Carolyn	Archaeological Resources Technology	2006	Cultural Resources Analysis for T-Mobile Site # SD07082: Johnston Glenn, Escondido, CA 92029

In addition to the reports that are outlined above, Van Wormer and Newland (1992) wrote a report that evaluated the significance of the Derbas House that is located within the Preserve. The house was part of the larger Derbas Property and is described in the next section. The report has a NADB number of 1130776; the county has a report citation page for it from the SCIC, but this report was not indicated in the record search maps or report citation pages from the SCIC record search.

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

Seventy-seven sites or isolates were revealed in the SCIC and San Diego Museum of Man record searches to be within a one-mile radius of the Preserve. These sites are listed in Table 2. Ten of these have been covered by the Olivenhain Reservoir. The sites within the Preserve appear in bold type and in Figure 5, Appendix A.

Table 2. Cultural Resources Located within One Mile of the Preserve

Primary Number/ Trinomial	Description	Dimensions	Characteristics
CA-SDI-34	Prehistoric petroglyph site	10 m x 10 m	Petroglyphs
CA-SDI-155	No information given	20 m x 10m	No information given
CA-SDI-5089	Prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter	35 m x 10 m	Nine sherds, one obsidian flake, three basalt flakes
CA-SDI-5090	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 10 m	Three mortars, one slick
CA-SDI-5496	Prehistoric lithic scatter	90 m x 9 m	Flakes and tools
CA-SDI-5497/H	Prehistoric milling site with lithic and ceramic scatters, Historic ranch complex	10 m x 10 m	Four slicks, two Tizon Brown Ware sherds, tools, flakes (artifacts were found near cistern, may have been gathered there in historic times) Foundations, cistern, trash deposit
CA-SDI-6731	Prehistoric milling site with lithic and ceramic scatters	20m x 20 m	10 slicks, five mortars, flakes, tools, sherds
CA-SDI-6732	Prehistoric milling site with lithic and ceramic scatters	None given, not shown on map	10 slicks, four mortars, flakes, tools, sherds
CA-SDI-6733	Prehistoric milling site with lithic and ceramic scatters	20m x 10 m	Slicks, mortars, flakes, tools, sherds
CA-SDI-7955	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 10 m	One slick
CA-SDI-8330	Prehistoric large lithic scatter, possible village	1km x 700m	Flakes, tools, hearths
CA-SDI-8747	Prehistoric lithic scatter	10 m x 10 m	Flakes and tools
CA-SDI-8748	Prehistoric lithic scatter	5 m x 5 m	Flakes and tools
CA-SDI-11222/H	Prehistoric milling site Historic adobe site	80 m x 30 m	Four slicks, one Santiago Peak core Israel adobe, rock alignments, trash deposit with glass and ceramics 1000+ flakes/shatter, 42 sherds, tools retrieved from surface and two 1m² collection units
CA-SDI-12047	Lithics and ceramics – surface and subsurface	2 m x 6 m	
CA-SDI-12459	Prehistoric milling site	25m x 5m	Eight slicks, one basin, one mano
CA-SDI-12460	Prehistoric milling site	3 m x 3 m	One slick
CA-SDI-12684	Pictographs and camp	40 m x 40 m	Pictographs (eight panels), flakes, tools, sherd
CA-SDI-12928	Prehistoric milling site	1.2 m x 1.7 m	One slick
CA-SDI-12929	Prehistoric lithic scatter	31 m x 18m	Flakes and tools
CA-SDI-12930	Prehistoric milling site	12 m x 15m	Two slicks, one metate, two mano fragments
CA-SDI-13646H	Historic mine shaft	30 m x 30 m	Mine shaft
CA-SDI-13647	Prehistoric milling site	2 m x 2 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13648	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 30 m	Four slicks
CA-SDI-13649	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 15 m	One slick, debitage
CA-SDI-13673/H	Prehistoric milling site and lithic scatter Historic trash deposit	55 m x 45 m	One metate, flakes (two Santiago Peak material)
CA-SDI-13674	Prehistoric milling site	25 m x 45 m	Eight slicks
CA-SDI-13675	Prehistoric lithic scatter	30 m x 15 m	14 flakes, 1 shatter (all Santiago Peak material)
CA-SDI-13676/H	Prehistoric milling site Historic wall	40 m x 35 m	One slick, one rock wall
CA-SDI-13677H	Historic dam	15 m x 1 m	Rock dam
CA-SDI-13678	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick

Primary Number/ Trinomial	Description	Dimensions	Characteristics
CA-SDI-13679H	Historic dam	120 m x 35 m	Earthen dam, concrete spillway (1950), overflow basin, borrow pit
CA-SDI-13680H	Historic foundation	10 m x 10 m	Foundation
CA-SDI-13681	Prehistoric milling site with lithic scatter	75 m x 35 m	Seven slicks, two mortars, tools, flakes, some Santiago Peak material
CA-SDI-13682	Prehistoric milling site	5 m x 5 m	Two slicks
CA-SDI-13683	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13684	Prehistoric lithic and groundstone scatter	60 m x 55 m	Flakes (Santiago Peak material), tools, mano fragments
CA-SDI-13685	Prehistoric milling site	55 m x 25 m	Two Slicks, one Santiago Peak material biface
CA-SDI-13686	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 10 m	Two Slicks, one Santiago Peak material Cottonwood Triangular point
CA-SDI-13687	Prehistoric pot drop	10 m x 25 m	Broken Tizon Brown Ware olla (pot drop), one Santiago Peak material core tool
CA-SDI-13688	Prehistoric milling site	70 m x 10 m	One slick, three Santiago Peak material flakes
CA-SDI-13689	Prehistoric milling site	25 m x 20 m	Two Slicks, flakes
CA-SDI-13690	Prehistoric milling site	10 m x 10 m	Three slicks, one Santiago Peak material flake, one Santiago Peak material core tool
CA-SDI-13691/ P-37-03707	Prehistoric milling site	20 m x 5 m	One slick, one Santiago Peak material core tool. Slick was subsequently removed from record.
CA-SDI-13692	Prehistoric milling site	5 m x 5 m	Two slicks
CA-SDI-13693	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13694	Prehistoric milling site	195 m x 120 m	Fourteen slicks, tools, scrapers
CA-SDI-13695	Prehistoric milling site	2 m x 3 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13696	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13697	Prehistoric milling site	2 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13698	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13699	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-13700	Prehistoric milling site	15 m x 10 m	Five slicks
CA-SDI-13833	Prehistoric milling site	1 m x 1 m	One slick
CA-SDI-14042/H/ P-37-014109	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Historic trash deposit	100 m x 50 m	Flakes, historic ceramics, historic glass
CA-SDI-14330/P-37- 015584	Prehistoric ceramic scatter	30 m x 27 m	Fourteen sherds, two marine shell fragments
CA-SDI-15999/P-37- 024048	Prehistoric ceramic scatter	30 m x 10 m	Ten Tizon Brown Ware sherds (two rim sherds)
CA-SDI-16045/P-37- 024113	Prehistoric lithic scatter	95 m x 60 m	Flakes that include Santiago Peak material, one broken quartz point tip
CA-SDI-16794/P-37- 025317	Prehistoric milling site	2 m x 3 m	One slick
CA-SDI-17164/P-37- 025809	Prehistoric lithic scatter	20 m x 5 m	Two flakes on surface (two negative STPs within site)
CA-SDI-17165/P-37- 025810	Prehistoric milling site	9.1 m x 8.4 m	Four slicks, one quartz point subsurface
CA-SDI-17166/P-37- 025811	Dairy Building	32.4' x 50'	Kesting Dairy Building, 1960s
CA-SDI-17167/P-37- 025812	Prehistoric milling site	5.33 m x 7.62 m	Three slicks, three flakes subsurface
CA-SDI-17378/P-37- 026482	Historic Fence	300' x 60'	Fence, rock piles, trash scatter

Primary Number/ Trinomial	Description	Dimensions	Characteristics
CA-SDI-18320//P-37-028200	Historic farm site	100' x 50'	Barn, foundation, house foundations, chimney/fireplace, cistern
P-37-013917	One isolated chert biface	N.A.	One isolated chert biface
P-37-015524	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake
P-37-024043	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake
P-37-024044	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake
P-37-024045	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake
P-37-024114	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake
P-37-024115	One isolated flake	N.A.	One isolated flake fragment
P-37-024116	One isolated core	N.A.	One isolated core
P-37-025444	House	Not provided or shown	Hidden Lake Ranch House, 1929 Spanish Eclectic with additions from 1947 to 1996
P-37-025925	Prehistoric milling site	2 m x 2 m	Six milling elements, type not specified
P-37-026435	One isolated biface fragment	N.A.	One isolated biface fragment

A review of the historic maps reveals a structure near Cielo Creek on a 1942 map but not on a 1901 map. Its location coincides with the ranch complex described in the site record for CA-SDI-5497, outside Preserve boundaries. A structure appears on a 1901 map of the area in the northeast corner of the Preserve near the entrance. A record of this was not found.

The prehistoric sites in the area include milling stations and lithic scatters and reflect a cultural landscape that supported hunting and seed and acorn processing. Many site records mention Santiago Peak material, which is imported from outside the immediate area. One site record mentions obsidian, which is imported from outside the immediate area. These sites show evidence of trade and/or travel. Many sites were clustered around Cielo Creek, where water and oaks would have been abundant. The sites along the creek are now covered by the Olivenhain Reservoir. It appears these sites were tested for significance before the reservoir project was completed. The pictograph site and the petroglyph site are within a half-mile of the Preserve and may represent sacred and ceremonial locations.

The historic sites in the area reflect a cultural landscape of ranching, dairy activities, and mining. Although no historic sites are found on the banks of Lake Hodges, many structures still stand along its west bank. A flume had connected Lake Hodges to the San Dieguito Reservoir (City of Encinitas n.d.). Lake Hodges Dam is just outside the one-mile radius records search area. One mining site, SDI-13646, is located just outside the Preserve boundaries.

A site record for the Derbas House is not on file at the SCIC and thus is not included on the previous table. Van Wormer and Newland (1992) wrote a report that evaluated the significance of the Derbas House that is located within the Preserve. The house was part of the larger Derbas Property. The property was owned by Adnan Derbas and deeded to the County in 2004. John MacVane was the property owner in 1893 (Van Wormer and Newland 1992:5); Dr. George W. Brace purchased the property in 1928 (Van Wormer and Newland 1992:5). In 1932, Dr. Brace deeded the property to his wife, Marta Oatman Brace (Van Wormer and

Newland 1992:5). A structure was listed there in 1932 (Van Wormer and Newland 1992:5). In 1946, Mrs. Brace sold the property to James and Barbara Hollis. In 1951, the Hollis family sold the property to Walter and Geraldine Nass, who sold it to Derbas (Van Wormer and Newland 1992). Part, if not all, of the Craftsman-style house was built by 1936 (Van Wormer and Newland 1992), although it may have been built in 1932. Van Wormer and Newland (1992) state that a structure existed there in 1932; some accounts state the Craftsman-style house was built in 1932 (elfinforest.org 2002).

The house was deemed significant by Van Wormer and Newland (1992), but no indication exists that it has been determined eligible for the California Register of Historic Places. The authors found it to be significant because it was an excellent example of the Craftsman style and because its walls featured rocks from the local area.

1.3 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project area are the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) that determines eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

The County uses the CRHP criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must also be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) defines significant prehistoric and historic sites.

2.1 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE (RPO)

The county defines a significant prehistoric and historic site under RPO as follows:

- Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
- Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or
- To which the Historic Resource (H designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- One of a kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data or materials; and
- Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
- Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
- Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

2.2 SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The county maintains a San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. The Register was modeled after the California Register of Historic Places. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Any resource that is significant at the national or state level is by definition significant at the local level.

The criteria for eligibility to the Local Register are comparable to the criteria for eligibility for the California and National registers, but significance is evaluated at the local level.

1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
5. Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not as individual elements, but collectively are exceptional or outstanding examples of prehistory or history.

The county also treats human remains as "highly sensitive". They are considered significant if interred outside a formal cemetery. Avoidance is the preferred treatment.

2.3 THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The California Register is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The California Register includes resources listed in, or

formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

2.4 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION

If federal funds or permits are involved in a project, the National Register of Historic Places criteria are relevant and used to analyze adverse effects from project implementation. The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.

2.4.1 Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- (g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research issues that can be addressed with reconnaissance survey data include prehistoric and historic site functions and settlement/subsistence patterns. Although limited to surface observations only, the archaeologist can come to preliminary conclusions about the nature of human use of the landscape.

SITE FUNCTIONS

Seven types of sites could be present within the Preserve:

Prehistoric Residential. These sites are areas where groups ranging from an extended family to a larger band lived for much of the year. Activities that took place in the residential site included food preparation, food storage, tool and implement production, ceremonial and religious activities, and recreation. Archaeological evidence for a residential site includes evidence for stone tool manufacturing (stone flakes and debris, finished tools, cores), food preparation (grinding tools such as manos and metates, cooking hearths made of stone with charcoal inside, cooking and storage pots, tools used to produce baskets such as awls), and the physically altered ground surface (midden soils).

Prehistoric Seasonal or Temporary. Similar to residential sites, these locations are where small groups gathered to stay and exploit a specific resource such as ripening acorns or flower seeds. Archaeologically, these sites would be smaller in size than residential sites, and would not have evidence for a full range of subsistence activities; for example, tool manufacturing may have been a limited activity at an acorn processing campsite.

Prehistoric Special Use. These sites are even more focused in the activities conducted, perhaps with only one represented. Examples of special use sites are quarry locations where the raw materials for stone tools were obtained, isolated bedrock processing areas where slicks were used to process plants, and clay sources. Archaeological evidence would include shatter from quarrying, bedrock milling features, and pits in clay beds.

Prehistoric Ceremonial. Ceremonial sites include rock paintings (pictographs), rock etchings and pits (petroglyphs), cairns, and shrines. These are often regarded as sacred sites by modern Native Americans. Archaeological evidence would include the rock art itself, rock piles and alignments, and shelters or landmark rocks.

Prehistoric Trails. Trails exist throughout the region, indicating travel for trade and social communication. Prehistoric trails have often disappeared into thick vegetation, but cleared areas, walls, and shelters are found archaeologically under certain conditions.

Prehistoric Isolates. Isolated artifacts indicate the presence of people in the area, but not much more can be learned from them. Archaeologists may find a single potsherd, a flake, or a projectile point with nothing else nearby.

Historic Resources. In the project area, a historic resource would include a homestead, landscaping such as an orchard or windbreak, a refuse pile or pit, and a historic feature such as a flume/pipeline, road, cistern, tank, corral, or mine. Archaeological evidence could consist of piles of debris, cans, bottles, lumber, concrete footings, mine shafts and adits, flumes and canals, surviving landscape elements, and pits.

The records search for Del Dios Preserve indicated that most of the previously recorded sites in the vicinity of the project area consist of Special Use sites (milling sites and scatters of stone artifacts). The results of the survey support the records search results, with specialized milling sites, isolates, and historic features and one home identified.

SETTLEMENT/SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS

Prehistoric settlement patterns in the region are highly focused on the San Dieguito River, with large residential sites clustered along the banks of this major drainage. Satellite seasonal camps and special activity sites would be expected away from the river, for exploitation of resources such as acorns, small seeds, basketry materials, raw stone tools, and game animals. In terms of historic settlement, this area would not be expected to contain dense populations or large settlements, since farming and agriculture would be difficult given the topography and climate.

These expectations are supported by the results of the survey, which indicated the Del Dios Highlands area was used for special activities during prehistory, and was sparsely settled during the historic period. Only one prehistoric habitation site, SDI-12047, was identified; this was a temporary camp that may have been occupied during exploitation of a specific resource. In terms of prehistoric special activities, milling was a major focus in the project area. In particular, slicks were found at the sites—without extensive evidence for habitation or camping. The function of slicks in processing has not been demonstrated in the region; they may have been used to create fiber rope, or to grind or polish other materials. The presence of scatters of the debris from stone tool manufacturing indicates that localities in the Preserve were used for stone tool production. In terms of settlement pattern, people made intentional trips to the Preserve area to obtain and process specific materials. Longer term residential occupation did not take place in the Del Dios Highlands area, but locations in the Preserve were used to support major habitation areas in the San Dieguito River valley.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

DPR has stated that the survey is a baseline survey and that it is not intended to evaluate the effects of any specific projects.

4.1 METHODS

4.1.1 Survey Methods

In March 2008, Associate Archaeologist Linda Akyüz and Native American Monitor Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii, Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Laguna Mountain, surveyed the Preserve. Principal Investigator Susan M. Hector, Ph. D. visited the cultural resources that were found by the survey team.

Ms. Akyüz and Ms. Lucas conducted archaeological surveys in the 108 acres of the 460 acres of the Preserve that are located on a slope of 20 percent or less. They entered areas of slopes greater than 20 percent if a site had been recorded in that area previously or to investigate bedrock for milling features.

The crew walked in 15-meter transects in order to identify archaeological features and artifacts and checked bedrock within the survey area for milling features. Ms. Akyüz mapped observed cultural resources with the Trimble® GeoHX Global Positioning System (GPS) position recorder and recorded all bedrock milling areas, artifact concentrations, and artifacts into the GPS. The information was then mapped by employing the Geographic Information System (GIS). Ms. Akyüz kept notes of features and artifact counts and took photographs of sites, features, and artifacts. These notes and photographs are on file at ASM.

4.1.2 Test Methods

The cultural resources were not tested through excavation; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures

Artifacts were not collected; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

4.1.4 Curation

Artifacts were not collected; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

4.1.5 Native American Participation /Consultation

Associate Archaeologist Michael Garnsey of ASM Affiliates requested that the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search their files for any recorded Traditional

Cultural Properties, burials, or Sacred Lands within one mile of the project survey area. The NAHC did not identify cultural resources within the project area. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts; Ms. Akyüz notified the tribal representatives on the NAHC list (Appendix B) on November 29, 2007. ASM contacted Native American representatives Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band, Steve Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Mark Romero, Chairperson of the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Mission Indians, Shasta Gaughen of the Pala Band, Angela Veltrano of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, Christobal C. Devers of the Pauma Yuima Band, Charlie Devers of the Pauma Yuima Band, Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Mark Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and Mel Vernon of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians.

Native American Monitor Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii, Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Laguna Mountain, participated in the survey and served as consultant and monitor during the survey. Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians and Carmen Lucas each prepared a letter about the project. These letters are included in Appendix B.

4.2 RESULTS

The survey crew identified prehistoric and historic cultural resources within the Preserve that had not been recorded prior to the survey (Figure 6, Appendix A). Records of these cultural resources have been submitted and are on file at the SCIC. The records for these sites and isolates are confidential and will be provided to the County (Appendix C). All sites that have been recorded in the Preserve are shown in Figure 7 (Appendix A).

The cultural resources included prehistoric lithic scatters and an historic home. The structure that appears on the 1901 section map in the northeast portion of the survey area was not found. Most of the bedrock in the area was extremely exfoliated. In the southwest corner of Section 31, near the highest point in the Preserve, initials were carved into a rock. This writing was not mentioned in any previous reports and appears to be a recent development. Modern petroglyphs were observed in another area of the preserve and have been documented in a site record.

The sites and isolates that were identified during the survey are summarized below. A primary number, a trinomial, and an ASM temporary site number identify each site respectively. Sites that had been previously recorded are listed below those.

4.2.1 Sites

CA-SDI-19062/P-37-029812/Derbas Property

Stone walls, chimneys, foundations, and irrigation features such as cisterns occupy the Derbas Property. The stone walls, chimneys, and foundation are the remnants of a house. Van

Wormer and Newland (1992) had determined the house to be a significant cultural resource because of its Craftsman style and because of the use of local rock to build the base of the walls of the house. However, the 1998 Del Dios Fire destroyed the wooden superstructure and the building has lost its overall integrity that it had at the time of the Van Wormer and Newland evaluation. The rest of the site contains associated walls and cisterns and should be considered significant unless found otherwise through further evaluation.

CA-SDI-19063/P-37-029814/DD 1

This lithic scatter includes four volcanic flakes and a volcanic scraper.

CA-SDI-19064/P-37-029815/DD2

This lithic scatter includes four volcanic flakes and a volcanic scraper and is located near previously-recorded milling slicks.

P-37-029813/DDi1 Isolated Flake

This is an isolated volcanic flake and is not significant under the County CEQA guidelines.

P-37-030076/DD3 - Modern Petroglyphs

Modern rock art was encountered during the survey. Images included three people in a canoe, two suns, a deer, an arrow, rectilinear images, an inverted “V”, and a skull. These images were not mentioned in any previous reports but may have been covered by brush until the recent fires.

CA-SDI-5496

This lithic scatter is still present although previous recorders had collected most of the surface artifacts (Gallegos and Kyle 1992). Erosion of the road may be revealing more lithic artifacts than previous recorders had seen. Some of the lithic scatter appears to have been gathered under a bush. The site was updated with these findings. The site was found not to be significant under County CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the 1992 report by previous recorders (Gallegos and Kyle 1992).

CA-SDI-12047

According to the site record and report (Gallegos and Kyle 2002), this site contained a large number of ceramic and lithic artifacts on and under the surface. It was a habitation site deemed significant under CEQA. There is currently no evidence of this site on the surface, because all surface artifacts were collected during previous testing. It is possible that over time artifacts will be found on the surface due to erosion, animal burrowing, and weathering.

CA-SDI-12928

This milling slick was not found. It may have exfoliated off the surface of the bedrock because of recent fires in the area. Much of the bedrock in the area was exfoliated. This site lies in the area above a 20 percent slope. The site was found not to be significant by previous recorders under County CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the 1992 report because it was an isolated milling slick (Gallegos and Kyle 1992).

CA-SDI-12929

This small lithic scatter was not relocated. All surface artifacts had been collected by Gallegos and Kyle (1992). Gallegos and Kyle (1992) tested the site for significance under county CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the 1992 report and recommended that it is not significant because of disturbance and lack of subsurface materials.

CA-SDI-12930

These milling slicks were not found during the ASM survey. They may have exfoliated off the surface of the bedrock because of recent fires in the area. Much of the bedrock in the area was exfoliated. All visible artifacts (one metate and two mano fragments) from this site were collected by Gallegos and Kyle (1992). Gallegos and Kyle (1992) tested the site for significance under County CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the 1992 report and recommended that it is not significant because testing did not yield subsurface artifacts.

P-37-015524

This isolated flake was not found during the survey. Gallegos and Kyle did not relocate it in their 1992 survey. Gallegos and Kyle deemed it to be not significant under County CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the 1992 report since it was an isolated flake.

P-37-024043

This isolated flake was not found during the survey. As an isolated flake, this resource is recommended as not significant.

5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

5.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE

Designating sites based upon relative distances between cultural resources can seem arbitrary, especially when studying a cultural group that occupied different areas at different times. Archaeologists may create separations between sites where none should exist. People likely moved freely from one site to another; thus the sites are connected through associated uses and perhaps kinship. Archaeologists designate sites through the interpretation of features, artifacts, and their spatial relationships to each other. Site designations are derived from physical evidence. The sites in this survey are likely associated with each other and with other sites in the region. The Preserve represents a cultural landscape that contains sites and natural features that are related to each other.

The Preserve and the surrounding area was occupied and used by both Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai and the Luiseño Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum before contact with Europeans. The Preserve and the surrounding area may be associated with the San Pasqual Band of Ipai. San Pasqual Valley to the east of the Preserve was home to the San Pasqual Band of Ipai. Felicita County Park, two miles east of the Preserve, is the site of a large San Pasqual village. The Preserve lies right on the “border” between the two groups’ ancestral lands. This unique “transition” or “overlap” zone of the two groups may provide significant data for research.

The Preserve lies between two major waterways and catchment areas for the Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai and the Luiseño/Puyumkowitchum/Ataxum: Escondido Creek and the San Dieguito River. The region where the Preserve is located provided the shortest passage between the two waterways. Waterways provided the habitat for resources of prehistoric peoples; oaks that provided acorns, a staple, grew near the creeks.

Some of the sites in the Preserve (individually or as part of a district) may be considered significant under the County of San Diego RPO, the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources, CEQA, and NRHP guidelines because of their association with the prehistory of the Luiseño and Kumeyaay people, because of the overlap of resource-collecting areas, and because of its proximity to major villages.

According to San Diego County (2007b), all sites, unless testing has demonstrated otherwise, should be considered significant. Isolated artifacts are not interpreted as significant and do not warrant subsurface testing. Some of the prehistoric archaeological sites within the Preserve appear to meet Criterion 1 of the County of San Diego RPO, Criteria 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, Criteria 1 and 4 of the California Register of Historic Places, and Criteria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

Sites in the Preserve that should be considered significant are CA-SDI-12047, , CA-SDI-19062, CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, and P-37-030076. CA-SDI-12047 has already been deemed significant through subsurface testing. Sites CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, and P-37-030076 have not been evaluated through testing and further analysis and must be considered significant under the County guidelines (2007b: 16). .

The Derbas House in CA-SDI-19062/P-37-029812/Derbas Property had been considered significant under CEQA for its architectural style and for its use of local rock. However, its superstructure has burned down since its initial evaluation. It has suffered damage that has compromised its integrity and can no longer be considered significant as an example of Craftsman architecture. However, the rest of the property contains features that should be considered significant until further evaluation has shown otherwise. While the structure has lost integrity, the site may still be significant.

CA-SDI-12047 was determined to be significant under CEQA. The surface artifacts have been collected; subsurface archaeological deposits remain. Gallegos and Kyle (1992) recommended preservation and avoidance of the site. If CA-SDI-12047 could not be preserved, they recommended that research questions for the site be formulated, that Phase I excavation include a 20 percent excavation sample, that Phase II excavation include exposing of features and activity areas, and that Phase III excavation include mechanical excavation of the remainder of the site.

The modern petroglyph, P-37-030076, appears to be a recent addition to the cultural landscape, and is probably less than 50 years old. The rendered images and style do not conform to known Native American petroglyph elements for the region, and it is not possible to relate the feature to rock art traditions. The maker of the etchings is unknown, and there is currently no context to interpret the images; they may be associated with the Derbas cultural landscape, but without further information this conclusion cannot be made. Under the County guidelines, the site must be treated as a significant cultural resource.

Sites in the Preserve that should be considered not significant are CA-SDI-5496, CA-SDI-12928, CA-SDI-12929, CA-SDI-12930, P-37-015524, P-37-024043, and P-37-029813 because they have been evaluated under County CEQA guidelines.

As archaeological sites, the resources contain information important to the prehistory of the San Diego region. The integrity of these resources is good since access has been restricted. Because further investigation is needed to make eligibility recommendations, the resources that have not been evaluated will be treated as eligible for the purposes of this project. Further study of the area may reveal trade patterns and processes. Formal eligibility evaluations were beyond the scope of the inventory project. Such evaluations require additional field research, analysis, and documentation.

5.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

The existing road that is used as a trail intersects the recorded boundaries of one archaeological site (SDI-5496) that was identified during a previous survey. ASM did not observe artifacts near the main trail. However, artifacts are present on a fire road that leads north from the main trail. This site has been evaluated for significance according to CEQA and was found not to be significant.

The Derbas House in CA-SDI-19062/P-37-029812/Derbas Property had been considered significant under CEQA for its architectural style and for its use of local rock. However, its superstructure has burned down since its initial evaluation. It has suffered damage that has compromised its integrity and can no longer be considered significant as an example of Craftsman architecture.

At sites that are significant or have not been evaluated for significance, if ground-disturbing activities are conducted, impacts could occur. DPR will use the information in this baseline study to identify the potential for impacts from future projects.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 UNMITIGATED IMPACTS

6.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

The project will not have any unmitigated impacts. The County will avoid impacts through design considerations as discussed below.

6.2 MITIGATED IMPACTS

6.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

Under CEQA, environmental impacts to archaeological sites that meet the California Register criteria must be evaluated during the County of San Diego's project approval process. The County acquired the Preserve for inclusion in the South County Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). The property will be accessible to the public by trail.

The existing east-west trail intersects the recorded boundaries of one archaeological site, SDI-5496, that was identified during a previous survey. We did not observe artifacts near this trail, and this site had been deemed not significant. A fire road that travels north from this trail intersects the site.

If ground-disturbing activities are conducted at sites that have not been evaluated or have been determined to be significant, impacts could occur. If the County proposes new trail segments, additional field surveys and impact analyses will be necessary. The following measures are proposed to ensure further protection of the resources:

1. Actively protect significant and unevaluated archaeological sites.
 - a. The DPR will determine if damage is noted at the sites and how to prevent further damage of the sites.
 - b. Limit road/trail maintenance within the site boundary of sites that are near a trail. The equipment blade should be lifted so that no grading occurs. If periodic grading or maintenance is required, an archaeologist and Native American monitor should be present to ensure that the site is not damaged.
 - c. Maintain barricade at fire road to restrict access to site. Some protective fencing has already been installed at the Derbas property.

- d. Monitor conditions of all sites once a year. Photo-document the site condition so that comparisons can be made over time. More aggressive measures may be needed if vandalism and damage continue or increase.
2. Consult with Native Americans of the area to identify concerns about trails and trail use. The consultation process should be established as an ongoing relationship.
3. Provide interpretation of prehistoric and historic cultural resources.
 - a. Since the milling features are all on steep slopes (over 20%) and are not near trails, it may not be feasible to include them in interpretive trails.
 - b. Information about the history of the property could be provided in an interpretive panel at the staging area.
 - c. Information about prehistoric occupation and use of the area by the Kumeyaay could also be provided on panels or displays at the staging area. This information could refer to the types of sites conserved in the Preserve without disclosing location information.

Management considerations for each site are described below. In general, sites should be avoided unless evaluation has determined that the site is not significant. The sites that have not been evaluated for significance (through subsurface testing) should be considered significant unless found otherwise through subsurface testing.

The Derbas House in CA-SDI-19062/P-37-029812/Derbas Property had been considered significant under CEQA for its Craftsman architectural style and for its use of local rock. Its superstructure has burned down since its initial evaluation. It has suffered damage that has compromised its architectural integrity and the ruins of the house can no longer be considered significant. However, the rest of the property has not been evaluated and must be considered significant until testing has shown otherwise. While the structure has lost integrity, the site may still be significant.

DPR has fenced potentially hazardous areas of the Derbas ruins. This fencing should be maintained and public access into the area should be monitored by DPR staff to determine if additional measures will be necessary. Over time, the unsupported rock walls that exist as the ruins of the Derbas House may lose structural stability. Site staff should monitor the walls to identify cracks and leaning surfaces; photodocumentation of the condition of the site would be a good method to create a record of the monitoring visits. Should walls begin to lean or cracks appear, DPR may consider supporting the walls, under the direction of a structural engineer. Public and staff safety should be a priority in considering whether the walls should be restored in a state of arrested deterioration, or whether the damaged portions should be removed.

CA-SDI-12047 was evaluated as significant under CEQA. The surface artifacts have been collected; subsurface artifacts remain. Gallegos and Kyle (1992) recommended preservation and avoidance of the site. If CA-SDI-12047 could not be preserved, they recommended that research questions for the site be formulated, that Phase I excavation include a 20 percent

excavation sample, that Phase II excavation include exposing of features and activity areas, and that Phase III excavation include mechanical excavation of the remainder of the site.

Sites Considered Significant

Sites in the Preserve that should be considered significant are CA-SDI-12047, CA-SDI-19062, CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, and P-37-030076. CA-SDI-12047 has already been deemed significant through subsurface testing. Sites CA-SDI, 19062, CA-SDI-19063, CA-SDI-19064, and P-37-030076 have not been evaluated for significance and must be considered significant.

CA-SDI-12047

This site was deemed significant under CEQA. All surface artifacts were collected during previous testing and no surface artifacts were observed at the time of the ASM survey. However, subsurface deposits are present. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

CA-SDI-19062/P-37-029812/Derbas Property

Van Wormer and Newland (1992) had determined the house to be a significant cultural resource because of its Craftsman style and because of the use of local rock to build the base of the walls of the house. However, recent fires have destroyed the wooden superstructure and the building has lost its overall integrity that it had at the time of that evaluation. The rest of the site that contains associated walls and cisterns has not been tested and should be considered significant.

CA-SDI-19063/P-37-029814/DD 1

This site has not been evaluated for significance and should be treated as significant. The public trail goes through it but is not close to any artifacts. The site does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

CA-SDI-19064/P-37-029815/DD2

This site has not been evaluated for significance and should be treated as significant. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

P-37-030076

These modern petroglyphs have not been evaluated to determine their interpretive context and should be treated as significant cultural resources. They may be associated with the Derbas home and cultural landscape.

Sites Considered Not Significant

Sites CA-SDI-5496, CA-SDI-12928, CA-SDI-12929, and CA-SDI-12930 have been evaluated for significance under CEQA and were found not to be significant. P-37-015524, P-37-024043, and P-37-029813 are considered not significant because they are isolates

P-37-015524

This isolate has not been evaluated but can be considered as not significant since it is an isolated artifact. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

P-37-024043

This isolate has not been evaluated but can be considered as not significant since it is an isolated artifact. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

P-37-029813/DDi1 Isolated Flake

This isolate has not been evaluated but can be considered as not significant since it is an isolate. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

CA-SDI-5496

The site was found not to be significant by previous recorders. Impacts may occur to the site if the fire road that leads north from the main trail is used by visitors. CA-SDI-12928

This site was recommended as not significant by Gallegos and Kyle (1992) under County CEQA guidelines that were in effect at the time of their report.

CA-SDI-12929

This site has been evaluated for significance and has been deemed not significant. It is located off the public trail and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the trail. Artifacts were collected by Gallegos and Kyle.

CA-SDI-12930

This site was evaluated through subsurface testing for significance under County CEQA guidelines in effect at the time of the Gallegos and Kyle 1992 report and has been deemed not significant. Because testing did not yield subsurface artifacts. It is located off the public trail on a steep slope and does not appear to be threatened by public use of the Preserve.

6.3 EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

DPR has stated that the survey is a baseline survey and that it does not evaluate the effects of any specific projects. The analysis presented in this section can be used to guide future planning for trails and other park projects.

Some of the cultural resources located within the project area have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, the California Register of Historic Places, or the National Register of Historic Places; under County guidelines, those that have not been evaluated are treated as significant and eligible.

Significance evaluations have been accomplished for some of the sites in the Preserve, and future projects could be planned for these areas without adverse impacts. SDI-5496 lies in and along a fire road in the Preserve and as a result of evaluation has been recommended as not significant. Thus, no mitigation for impacts is warranted. The house in SDI-19062 is no longer considered eligible since its integrity has been lost. However the rest of the site has not been evaluated and should be considered eligible.

Sites in the Preserve that should be considered not significant are CA-SDI-5496, CA-SDI-12928, CA-SDI-12929, CA-SDI-12930, P-37-015524, P-37-024043, and P-37-029813 because they have been evaluated under County CEQA guidelines.

7.0 REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shipek

- 1978 Luiseño. *In Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8: California.* Robert F. Heizer, ed. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute.

Boscana, Gerónimo

- 2005 Chinigchinich, a Revised and Annotated Version of Alfred Robinson's Translation of Father Gerónimo Boscana's Historical Account by J.P. Harrington. Banning: Malki Museum Press.

Bull, Charles S.

- 1987 A New Proposal: Some Suggestions for San Diego Prehistory. *In San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis R. Gallegos, pp. 35-42. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Christenson, Lynne E.

- 1990 The Late Prehistoric Yuman People of San Diego County, California: Their Settlement and Subsistence System. Ph.D. dissertation, Arizona State University.
- 1992 Late Prehistoric Yuman Settlement and Subsistence System: Coastal Adaptation. *In Essays on the Prehistory of Maritime California*, edited by T. Jones, pp. 217-230. Center for Archaeological Research at Davis Publications No. 10.

City of Encinitas

- n.d. The History of Water in the San Dieguito Water District. Electronic Document. <http://www.ci.encinitas.ca.us/NR/rdonlyres/16996EA7-B0CE-464C-9E5E-D4834EBD697D/0/historywtedist.pdf>. Accessed September 25, 2008.

Cuero, Delfina

- 1970 The Autobiography of Delfina Cuero, A Diegueño Indian, as Told to Florence C. Shipek. Malki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning, California.

DPR

- 2007 Task 2.0 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Del Dios Highlands Open Space Preserve and Survey Report. On file at ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad.

DuBois, Constance Goddard

- 1908 The Religion of the Luiseño Indians of Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 8(3):69-186. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Elfinforest.org

- 2002 Electronic document. <http://www.elfinforest.org/345.htm>. Accessed August 25, 2008

Gallegos, Dennis R.

- 1987 A Review and Synthesis of Environmental and Cultural Material for the Batiquitos Lagoon Region. In *San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy*, edited by Dennis Gallegos, pp. 23-34. San Diego County Archaeological Society Research Paper No. 1.

Haynes, C. Vance

- 1969 Earliest Americans. *Science* 166:709-715.

Hector, Susan M.

- 1984 Late Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherer Activities in Southern San Diego County. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.

Jelinek, Arthur J.

- 1992 Perspectives from the Old World on the Habitation of the New. *American Antiquity* 57(2):345-347.

Kennedy, Michael P. and Siang S. Tan under California Department of Conservation

- 1999 Geologic Map of the Escondido 7.5' Quadrangle San Diego County, California: A Digital Database. Electronic Document.
ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/rgmp/Prelim_geo_pdf/escondido.pdf
Accessed August 22, 2008.
- 2005 Geologic Map of the Oceanside 30' X 60' Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, Department of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside. Electronic Document.
ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/rgmp/Prelim_geo_pdf/oceanside_map2_ai9.pdf
Accessed August 22, 2008

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1970 *Handbook of the Indian of California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Luomala, Katherine

- 1978 Tipai and Ipai. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 592-609. *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Massey, Erin

- 2002 Escondido Creek Conservancy, County Secure Del Dios Property. Originally appeared in North County Times, October 3, 2002. Electronic Document. Accessed August 12, 2008
<http://209.85.173.104/search?q=cache:yMz9vz2FDCcJ:www.escondidocreek.org/>

- news/news100302.html + %221998 + del + dios + fire%22&hl=en&lr=lang_en&gl=us&strip=1
- Meltzer, D. J.
1993 Pleistocene Peopling of the Americas. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 1(5):157-168.
- Moratto, M.
1984 *California Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Moriarty, James R. III
1966 Cultural Phase Divisions Suggested by Typological Change Coordinated with Stratigraphically Controlled Radiocarbon Dating at San Diego. *Anthropological Journal of Canada* 4:20-30.
- Pourade, Richard F.
1966 *The Silver Dons*. San Diego: Union-Tribune Publishing Company.
- Rogers, Malcolm J.
1945 San Diego Museum Papers No. 3. Outline of Yuman Prehistory. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1(1):167-198
- San Diego County
2007a Fire History 1996-2007. Electronic Document. Accessed October 1, 2008.
http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/dplu/docs/Fire_Appendix_P_-_10_Year_Fire_History_-_SD_County.pdf
2007b County Guidelines for Determining Significance - Cultural Resources: Archaeological and Historic Resources. Electronic Document. Accessed January 12, 2007.
http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/dplu/docs/Cultural_Guidelines.pdf
- San Diego Museum of Natural History
n.d. Geologic History of San Diego County. San Diego: San Diego Museum of Natural History. Electronic Document, Stable URL:
http://www.sdnhm.org/research/geology/geo_oldrocks.html. Accessed February 13, 2008.
- Santa Fe Irrigation District
n.d. Lake Hodges. Electronic Document.
<http://www.santafeirrigationdistrict.org/facilities.htm#hodges>
Accessed August 23, 2008.
- Sparkman, Philip S.
1908 Culture of the Luiseño Indians. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 8(4):187-234. Berkeley: University of California.

Storie, R. Earl and Walter W. Weir.

1951 Generalized Soil Map of California. Berkeley: University of California.

Tartaglia, Louis James

1976 *Prehistoric Maritime Adaptations in Southern California*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

True, Delbert.L.

1958 An Early Complex in San Diego County, California. *American Antiquity* 23:255-263.

1970 Investigation of a Late Prehistoric Complex in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park. Archaeological Survey Monograph, University of California, Los Angeles.

United States District Court

1874 San Bernardo grant:[San Diego County, Calif.]: Maria Antonio [ie. Antonia] Snook, Claimant; Case no. 341, Southern District, 1852 - 1857: United States vs. Maria Antonia Snook. Electronic Document.
<http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb7r29p1w5/?andbrand=oac>
Accessed August 22, 2008.

Van Wormer, Stephen R. and James D. Newland

1992 Historical and Architectural Assessment of a House at 9860 Del Dios Highway

Wagner, David L. and Dinah D. Maldonado

2000 Generalized Geologic Map of California. Sacramento: California Geologic Survey. www.conservation.ca.gov. Accessed February 13, 2008.

Warren, Claude N.

1964 *Cultural Change and Continuity on the San Diego Coast*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by Cynthia Irwin-Williams, pp. 1-14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1. Portales.

Warren, Claude N., Gretchen Siegler, and Frank Dittner.

1993 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods. In Historic Properties Background Study for the City of San Diego Clean Water Program. Brian F. Mooney Associates. Prepared for Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego.

White, Raymond

1963 *Luiseño Social Organization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The following personnel contributed to this technical report:

Susan Hector, Ph.D. and Linda Akyüz supervised and conducted field work and wrote this technical report. Marcia Sandusky formatted the report. Tyshanna Belcher contributed graphics to the report. Alice Brewster designed GIS maps. Michael Garnsey contacted the NAHC, the SCIC, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

ASM contacted David Singleton, Coordinator of the NAHC, for information on known cultural resources in the area and for a list of Native American representatives with whom to consult. ASM contacted Native American representatives Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band, Steve Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Mark Romero, Chairperson of the Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians, Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Mission Indians, Shasta Gaughen of the Pala Band, Angela Veltrano of the Rincon Band of Mission Indians, Christobal C. Devers of the Pauma Yuima Band, Charlie Devers of the Pauma Yuima Band, Russell Romo of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Mojado, Co-Chair of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Mark Mojado of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, and Mel Vernon of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians. Native American Monitor Carmen Lucas of the Laguna Band of Kwaaymii participated in the survey and served as consultant and monitor during the survey. Mr. Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians and Carmen Lucas of the Laguna Band of Kwaaymii prepared letters about the project. These letters are included in Appendix B.

ASM contacted the San Diego County Office of Historic Archives and conducted a record search at the Province House. San Diego County Historian Lynne N. Christenson, Ph.D. and San Diego County History Research Assistant Ellen Sweet provided the results of their previous research and numerous records for the technical report. ASM contacted the SCIC in order to request a record search.

Stephen Van Wormer supplied a copy of the report on the Derbas House.

ASM discussed the modern petroglyphs found by Dana Hogan and Drew Stokes, who were doing biological studies in the Preserve for TAIC. ASM alerted County Park Ranger Robert Florez before the crew conducted the survey.

8.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASM Affiliates would like to acknowledge San Diego County Historian Lynne N. Christensen, Ph.D. and San Diego County History Research Assistant Ellen Sweet for their previous

research and for providing ASM with numerous records. They have compiled and summarized an extensive array of primary documents, articles, and excerpts from books that provided invaluable background for our study of the region and for this report. ASM would also like to thank Stephen Van Wormer for making the Derbas House report available.

9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Table 3 lists cultural resources within the Preserve, proposed mitigation measures, and design considerations that were the basis of these measures.

Table 3. Proposed Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

Site Number	Mitigation/Impact Avoidance Measures			Design Consideration: County Preserve
	None needed	Cap site if impact detected	Fence trail as determined by County	
CA-SDI-5496	X			X
CA-SDI-12047	X			X
CA-SDI-12928	X			X
CA-SDI-12929	X			X
CA-SDI-12930	X			X
CA-SDI-19062	X			X
CA-SDI-19063	X			X
CA-SDI-19064	X			X
P-37-015524	X			X
P-37-024043	X			X
P-37-029813	X			X
P-37-030076	X			X

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
Confidential Figures:
Site Locations

APPENDIX B

Native American Contacts

APPENDIX C

Site Records

Provided on CD

APPENDIX D

Shapefiles

Provided on CD

